The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5767 號七十六百七千五第 日六十二月四年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 19TH, 1876. 五拜禮 號九十月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 17, SUMATRA, British str., 1,788, R. D. Lunham, London 25th March, Port Said 10th April, Suez 13th, Aden 19th, and Singapore 10th May, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 18, DAYLIGHT, Siamese bark, 447, P. Rademeker, Bangkok 3rd May, Rice.—KIEN TYE LOONG.

May 18, DEUTSCHLAND, German bark, 269, J. Tilmann, Hamburg 4th Jan., General.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

May 18, PAUNKONG, British ship, 688, James Clark, Bangkok 2nd May, Rice.—KIEN TYE LOONG.

May 18, JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, German bark, 457, H. C. Reimer, Bangkok 30th April, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

May 18, FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, A. Cread, Canton 17th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

May 18, LYCKA TILL, Italian ship, 1,013, B. Einesi, Cardiff 7th January, Coals.—ORDER.

May 18, JAVA, British str., 886, Gollards, Saigon 12th May, Rice.—E. SCHELLHASS & Co.

May 18, STATESMAN, British str., 1,209, Valiant, Calcutta 3rd May, Penang 9th, and Singapore 12th, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 18, CHEOPS, British steamer, 986, J. L. Dryden, Saigon 13th May, Rice.—CHINESE.

May 18, GENOA, British str., 1,215, J. Corrigall, Saigon 15th May, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 18, NAPLES, British steamer, 1,473, J. Flindt, Nagasaki 13th May, Coals and General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 18, PENEDO, British str., 652, J. Cain, Saigon 14th May, Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 18TH.

Ningpo, str., for Shanghai.
Fu-yew, str., for Shanghai.
Fano, for Nicolaievsk.

Departures.

May 17, H.M.S. MOSQUITO, for Tai-wan-fu.
May 18, NAMOA, str., for East Coast.
May 18, VIDAL, for Bangkok.
May 18, MADAGASCAR, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Sumatra*, str., from London, &c.:—
For Hongkong.—Mr. Meyer, Rev. Medleros, and Captain Moss, and 150 Chinese. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Abbey and 4 children, Messrs. Alex. Smithfield and Thos. Bradley.
Per *Java*, str., from Saigon:—
13 Chinese.
Per *Statesman*, str., from Calcutta, &c.:—
121 Chinese.
Per *Cheops*, str., from Saigon:—
6 Chinese.
Per *Naples*, str., from Nagasaki:—
Messrs. J. W. Henderson and B. S. Kimpton.
Per *Genoa*, str., from Saigon:—
9 Chinese.
Per *Penedo*, str., from Saigon:—
5 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Namoa*, str., for East Coast:—
For Amoy.—Messrs. Anderson and Graham. For Foochow.—Messrs. Sword, Wilkinson, Crutch, Baker, Grant, and Maitland. For East Coast.—400 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Ningpo*, str., for Shanghai:—
3 Cabin and 90 Chinese.
Per *Fu-yew*, str., for Shanghai:—
10 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siamese bark *Daylight* reports left Bangkok on 3rd May, and had moderate S.W. monsoon throughout.

The German bark *Joachim Christian* reports left Bangkok on 30th April, and experienced same weather as the *Taunton*.

The British steamship *Cheops* reports left Saigon on the 13th May. Had light winds throughout, the latter part foggy.

The British steamship *Penedo* reports left Saigon on 14th May, and had fresh light S.E. winds throughout the passage, with fine weather.

The British steamship *Naples* reports left Nagasaki on the 13th May, and had moderate Easterly winds and fine weather. The last two days foggy weather.

The Italian ship *Lycka Till* reports left Cardiff on 7th January, and had calms and light winds from the N.N.E. to Anjer, 37 days. From Cardiff to Hongkong, 132 days.

The British steamship *Statesman* reports left Calcutta on 3rd May, Penang on the 9th, and Singapore on the 12th, and had light winds and fine weather; the latter part foggy weather.

The British steamship *Java* reports left Saigon on 12th May, and had light winds from the S.E. on the night of the 17th, then got high swell and fresh N.E. winds, but during the night it died away and a thick fog set in.

The British steamship *Genoa* reports left Saigon on 15th May, and had fine weather and light winds until 11 p.m. on the 17th, when the weather became thick and was compelled to anchor till noon on the 18th; arrived in port at 5 p.m. same day.

The British ship *Taunton* reports left Bangkok on 2nd May, and had light airs and calms in the Gulf of Siam. Had S.W. winds to 12 N., then Westerly winds and heavy rain to port. On the 10th, spoke the steamship *Panay*, of and from Manila, bound to Singapore, broken down. She reports will try to sail to Singapore.

The German bark *Deutschland* reports left on Hamburg on 4th January, and had Easterly winds to Rio de Janeiro. Crossed the Equator 21 days out. To Rio de Janeiro, 35 days out; 117 days to Sunda Straits, had mostly fine weather to there. Up the China Sea to nearly Saigon W.S.W. to W. winds; from thence light Southerly winds, the last two days thunder, storms, and light winds. Spoke the German three-masted schooner *Holstein*, from Amoy to Saigon, on the 10th instant.

The British steamship *Sumatra* reports left London on 25th March; passed Gibraltar on 1st April, Malta on the 5th; arrived at Port Said on the 10th, and left Suez on the 13th; arrived and left Aden on the 19th; arrived at Singapore on 8th May, and left again on the 10th. Throughout the whole passage had moderate winds and fine weather. From Singapore had strong adverse currents; arrived at Green Island at 8.30 p.m. on the 17th, where anchored for the night. On the 11th off Anambas Islands, passed a P. & O. steamship, bound South. On the 12th, passed one of Holt's steamers, bound South. On the 14th, passed a steamer with red band and two white bands round funnel, bound South.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE GODOWN, No. 1, STANLEY STREET. Apply to E. LILLEY. tf 647 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE No. 15, STAUNTON STREET, at the Corner of Graham Street, containing 7 Rooms, with Coach House and Stabling. Possession can be had on the 17th March inst. Apply to TURNER & Co., 41, Queen's Road. tf 283 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

TO BE LET, (With Immediate Possession),

THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET, With Immediate Possession,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4 Alexandra Terrace.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUBOST & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street. (Also, with occupation from 1st May next).

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr. SCOTT.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. tf 1864 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO LET.

TWO Large ROOMS above my Auction Rooms, at present occupied by Mr. ACHEE, as his Furniture Show Rooms, also with or without GODOWNS. Possession can be had at once. Rent moderate. Apply to J. M. GUEDES, JR. 439 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

TO LET, *With Immediate Possession*,

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity. Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD. 1464 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE, from 1st June prox. Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON. tf 598 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, WEST TERRACE; Water laid on. Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, Hollywood Road. tf 607 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai. Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS. tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET. No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. tf 512 Hongkong, 11th May, 1876.

TO LET.

FAIRLEA, WEST POINT, now in the occupation of GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq. It is admirably adapted for a large family or mess, and might be occupied in flats either furnished or unfurnished. Garden Ground surrounding it on all side. Gas, Water, Stabling, Tennis Lawn, &c. Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors. 657 Hongkong, 10th May, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.
J. P. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager*.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum,
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager*.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK, at Current Rates.

A REBATE OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such REBATE being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents*, *Imperial Fire Insurance Company*. 333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents*. tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents*. 48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. L. ALABOR in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

The Business will be carried on under the style of "MEYER & Co."

MEYER, ALABOR & Co. 1m 587 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port. R. H. CAIRNS. 1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, 20th April, 1876. [544

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs most respectfully to notify the Public in general that he has Established himself as HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH, BRASSFOUNDER, GASFITTER, and RE-BRONZER, and solicits their kind Patronage.

TERMS—MODERATE. TYE HENG. No. 20, Cochrane Street, Hongkong, 27th April, 1876. [42d 567

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE ARJANEE to SIGN our Firm from this date. N. MODY & Co. 7d 692 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. HUGO LUBBES to SIGN our Firm at Foochow per procuration. SIEMSSEN & Co. 1m 691 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwanfoo. P. E. DA SILVA. 3m 424 Formosa, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration. A. MACG. HEATON. 8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

FOR SALE.

IN ONE LOT, OR IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and LAND belonging to the BIEN-HOA SUGAR FACTORY (Cochin China), consisting of:—

FIVE SUGAR MILLS, with Accessories complete, Sheet-iron Troughs, Copper Boilers, Vacuum Pans, Five Turbines with Independent Engines, Concretors, &c., &c., &c.

MACHINES for ADJUSTING and FITTING, TURNING LATHE, BORING MACHINE, &c., &c., &c.

ONE GAS MACHINE.
ONE STEAM CRANE.
SPARE MATERIALS, IRON and COPPER PIPES of various dimensions, &c., &c.
ONE TUG BOAT, 50 H.P., 70 Tons, in good order.
ONE STEAM LAUNCH.
FIFTEEN LARGE NATIVE CARGO BOATS, in good order.

The LAND and BUILDINGS of the ESTATE, situated on the River.

The ESTATE of LACAN, BIEN-HOA PROVINCE, comprising an area of about 300 HECTARES, mostly cultivated.

Apply to THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SAIGON. 1m 564 25th April, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown Rent, $390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown Rent, $324.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,054 Tsubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent, $263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.

Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.

Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to J. WHITTALL, T. G. LINSTEAD, Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong. 142 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

A. MILLAR AND CO., HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS, and BRASSFOUNDERS, 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE. (tf 152) [Feb. 3

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE INSURANCE at Current Rates. ADAMSON, BELL & Co. 886 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of MARINE INSURANCE at Current Rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c. ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year. 886

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending. A. MACG. HEATON 1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya, *THIS DAY*, the 19th May, 1876, at Noon,—

Silberlight LAMPS, Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, White SHIRTS, SAILOR'S KNIVES, WHISTLES, Bath BRICKS, Black Writing INK, Shoe BLACKING, LAVENDER and COLOGNE WATER, Assorted SCENTS, TUMBLERS, Water BOTTLES, JAMS, JELLIES, SALAD OIL, Brass and Iron SCREWS, 1in. and 5in.

3 made-up CARPETS.
2 CANNONS on Carriages.
Manila ROPE, 1½in. to 4½in.
10 Barrels BEEF.
25 Bags SUGAR.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. 711 Hongkong, 17th May, 1876.

LOST, by theft, a PROMISSORY NOTE for Tls. 1,000, which is marked No. 66, and was signed by the WING WO FIRM, on the 29th day of the 11th month of the 1st year of Kwong Sui, promising to repay the amount with an interest of 6 mace and 3 candareens per every hundred taels per month to the Po Fung Mau Firm in four months. The loss has been reported to the Nam hoi Magistrate, and, with a view of avoiding future disputes, this notice is therefore given.

PO FUNG MAU FIRM, { of Ching Hoi Mun, of Canton,
WING WO FIRM, Sai Wing Street.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG, AND TO H.I.H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong that he has received per French Mail a large assortment of WHITE LINEN DUCKS and DRILLS, BLACK and BLUE FANCY COATINGS, BLACK and BLUE MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SEDAN CORDS, BLACK and BLUE BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, and TROUSERINGS, which he is making up at very low prices. 45 AND 47, QUEEN'S ROAD. [579

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE *HINDOSTAN*, leaving here with the Mails of the 20th May, and subsequent Mail Steamers, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will proceed direct to SOUTHAMPTON. A. McIVER, Superintendent. 649 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

TO SHIPPERS TO COOKTOWN.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive CONSIGNMENTS of EASTERN PRODUCE; and, if necessary, will honor DRAFTS drawn against same for One Half the Amount. S. BENJAMIN & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, COOKTOWN. 415]

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at $8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, $6 per ton, ex Godown. Apply to T. G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point. 694 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

A Now publishing, by Samuel Tinsley, NOVEL, by J. KEITH ANGUS, entitled "SO SINKS THE DAY STAR," in one Volume. [650

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Having become associated in the management of this Hotel, I beg to inform the public that it has been re-painted and generally re-furnished, together with other changes, adding greatly to the comfort of its guests, and now possesses all the modern appointments of a First-class Hotel. The Hotel contains 400 Rooms, its cuisine is unsurpassed, and the Management intend that it shall be second to no Hotel in the city of San Francisco. 3m 460] CHAS. L. WETHERBEE.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS. TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN. Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only. English, French, and German Spoken. BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi. T. G. LINSTEAD. 1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given. J. M. HANLON, Boys' Victoria School, 6m 334] 5, Hollywood Road.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

DIVIDEND No. 2.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ON and after the 3rd APRIL, a SECOND DIVIDEND of Twenty-five Taels (Tls. 25.00) per SHARE will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

Warrants will be delivered upon presentation of the Scrip for endorsement at the Head Office, on and after the 29th instant. By Order of the Liquidators, JOHN DUNN, Acting Secretary. 371 Shanghai, 9th March, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. tf 1858 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships. A. McIVER, *Agent*. tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Intimations.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. have for Sale,

EX LATE ARRIVALS:—
SUPERIOR DANISH BUTTER, in 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
CUTTING PACKING Co.'S FRUITS, in Syrup.
QUEEN'S OLIVES.
HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
SCOTCH OATMEAL, specially prepared.
FRESH HOMINY and CORN MEAL.
MARASCHINO and CURACAO.
COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.
CHERRY BRANDY.
BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARET.
HENNESSY'S 1, 2, and 3 STAR.
OLD PORT.
DINNER SHERRY.
SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKIES.
DRAUGHT ALE, in Kilderkins.
DRAUGHT ALE, in 10 Gallon Jars.
TURKEY FIGS.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
TABLE CUTLERY, from ROGERS and SONS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
DINNER SERVICES, complete.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
ENGINEER'S BRASS FITTINGS.
BOILER IRON and TUBES.
MANILA CORDAGE.
MANILA CIGARS.
CUMSHAW TEA.
DE LA RUE & Co.'S STATIONERY.
AMERICAN HAMS.
GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S FLOUR.
FINEST GROUND COFFEE, in 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.

Also,

A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, complete. 14 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY.

ON and after this date, the retail price of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound, instead of ONE AND A HALF CENTS, as lately advertised per Express. We have just landed, ex Ship *Comet*, an excellent Stock of best Ice, and further Supplies are now on the way.

Choice AMERICAN BALDWIN APPLES, packed in Ice, for SALE, at $10 per Barrel, or 50 Cents per dozen. JOHN F. HORGAN, Agent. Tudor Ice House, Hongkong. 4th May, 1876. [tf 621

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL, Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay, Rampoor, Madras, and Surat MERCHANT and GENERAL DEALER, Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works. No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong. 6m 478 11th April, 1876.

FOR SALE, A TURNOUT.

A Grey Manila PONY, Fast and Stylish.
A DOG-CART.
A SET of HARNESS, Plated, in good order.
A BASKET CARRIAGE.

A Fair Trial will be given. Address "X.," *Daily Press* Office. 636 Hongkong, 8th May, 1876.

YEE SUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS, Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL. Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong. 648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

GUSS-STAHL UND WAFFENFABRIK WITTEN vormals BERGER & Co., WITTEN a.d. RUHR, GERMANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Manufactory. BUCHHEISTER & Co. 3m 619 3rd May, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, Has returned, and is ready to receive Patients. 227 Hongkong, 12th March, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES, Dépôt for Vichy Waters, ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY, N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c., A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail. 11, STANLEY ST., & 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1. Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation. Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts. *The Daily Press Office.*

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks. A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office. T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office*. 1935 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent. SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents*. tf 39 Hongkong, 13th November, 1872.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only. RUSSELL & Co., *Agents*. tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed. RUSSELL & Co., *Agents*. tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to the Immediate Reduction of the Large and Valuable STOCK of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., &c., of the late MR. G. B. FALCONER, the Administratrix to the Estate has resolved that it shall be placed at the disposal of Purchasers at Prices CONSIDERABLY UNDER THE ORIGINAL COST.

The Stock, which is well-known to be the Largest and most Complete in the East, or out of London, has been all selected from London, and other Manufacturers of the highest eminence for quality, exquisite finish, and artistic designs, so that probably no such opportunity can present itself again to buyers of selecting from a Stock so Magnificent with such inducements.

The Stock will be open for Inspection at the Greatly Reduced Prices on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant. G. FALCONER & Co. Queen's Road, Hongkong. May 19th, 1876. [724

JUST LANDED, ex Mail Steamer, and for SALE, at the Store of the Undersigned, a well selected INVOICE OF JEWELLERY (ALL WARRANTED GOLD), consisting of Handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Earrings, Chains, Gold Watches (Ladies's from $20, and Gentlemen's $30 upwards, all guaranteed Gold and to keep good time), at moderate prices. J. M. GUEDES, Jun. 715 Hongkong, 18th May, 1876.

Ex Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, from Calcutta, JUST landed, and for SALE, a small Invoice of Choice INDIAN DELICACIES, Guaranteed best quality of the Season. Mango, Guava, and other Jellies, Jams, Preserves, and Marmalades. Major Gray's, Colonel Skinner's, Bengal Club, Sweet, Lucknow, and other superior quality assorted Chutnies. Rose, Pomegranate, Pine Apple, and other assorted Syrups. Tapp and Mangoe Sauce. Curry Powder, Mulligatawny and Curry Paste, &c., &c. Apply to J. M. GUEDES, Jun., Queen's Road. 7d 693 Hongkong 15th May, 1876.

SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

NEW TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of TWO BOILERS for the Spanish Man-of-war *Patino* will be received at this Consulate until the 23rd of May instant, at Noon.

No proposition will be admitted if it exceed the price fixed by Government, and do not agree with the Form, Conditions, and Plans, which will be exposed at the Office of the Consulate every working day from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. A. FARAUDO, Consul for Spain. 685 Hongkong, 12th May, 1876.

FOR SALE, DANISH BEER, from the FUBORGS FABRIKKER. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. 14d 702 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

FOR SALE, KEROSINE, in Lots to suit Purchasers. Apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. 700 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

FOR SALE, HYDRAULIC PRESS, with Fittings, complete. For Particulars, apply to RUSSELL & Co. tf 656 Hongkong, 10th May, 1876.

STEAMSHIP *ORESTES*.

A COPY of the above Steamer's PROTEST has been received by the Undersigned, and now lies at their Office for inspection by those interested. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. 703 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE and WINE BUSINESS of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to the Corner of Wyndham Street and Queen's Road, adjoining the Bank Buildings, opposite the Hongkong Club. ED. CHASTEL. 1m 558 Hongkong, 26th April, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates. MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates. MELCHERS & Co. tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary*. Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

STEAMSHIP *AMAZONE*.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *INDUS*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from TO-MORROW, the 15th inst., at Two o'clock.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent. 698 Hongkong, 14th May, 1876.

JERFALCON, FROM MELBOURNE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading to be sent for Countersignature to GILMAN & Co., Agents. tf 693 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "NINGPO," R. Cass, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY (Friday), the 19th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co. 716 Hongkong, 18th May, 1876.

YOKOHAMA AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship "SUMATRA," Captain Lunham, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents Steamship *Sumatra*. 718 Hongkong, 19th May, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW Taking Cargo at through rates for TAIWANFOO and TAMSUI.

THE Steamship "YESSO," Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 A.M.

Cargo for Formosa will be forwarded from Amoy per Steamship *Hailoong*.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. 719 Hongkong, 19th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held in the GYMNASIUM on TUESDAY NEXT, the 23rd instant, at HALF-PAST FIVE o'clock P.M. By Order, EDWARD BEART, Secretary. 725 Hongkong, 19th May, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

FROM the Twentieth of May, and until further notice, the Daily Courier will leave Amoy for Foochow at 1.30 P.M., instead of at the time previously notified. CARL CHR. BOJESEN, Acting Superintendent. 3d 717 Hongkong, 18th May, 1876.

MACAO.

WANTED for a SHORT TERM, a HOUSE on the PRAYA GRAND, at Macao. If Furnished it would be preferred. Address, stating exact locality, whether with or without a Verandah, and Rent per month, to "C.X.," care of the Office of this Paper. 721 Hongkong, 19th May, 1876.

WANTED

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is Incorporated

"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition, at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Grasp.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Quelch and Campbell.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholle & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholle & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant* Office.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 19TH, 1876.

A VERY significant announcement is made by Messrs. GORDON Brothers, of Hankow, in their last commercial circular, dated the 8th instant. They write as follows in reference to the Piece Goods Market:—"It is with regret that we feel ourselves compelled to discontinue after this date the portion of our Market Report applying to manufactured goods and Imports generally, but foreigners here being now almost entirely out of this branch of trade, and there being no immediate prospect of their again re-entering it, our advices under the circumstances would be of no value." The *N. C. Daily News* gives publication to an extract from a private letter which, as it is decidedly *à propos* to the above remarks, we also reproduce. "Last advices from China," says this correspondent, "tell of continued dulness in trade and dissatisfaction with the existing state of things. It seems to me that foreigners there have not yet realized the hopelessness of competition on even terms with Chinamen. It is quite useless to try to make money in any trade or business in California that the Chinese have a firm hold of." There is much truth in these observations, but the foreign residents in China are more alive to the fact the writer speaks of than he is aware. They have long since discovered the truth for themselves. But there is also no doubt that the Chinese owe a good deal of their success in competing with foreigners to their faculty of combination. It is to be regretted that foreigners in China will not recognise this fact more clearly. They are, it is true, not altogether unaware of it, but blindly and foolishly ignore it, often entering into ruinous competition with one another in the face of it. They ought to remember that they are otherwise heavily handicapped in the race with native merchants. The expenses of the latter are on a much smaller scale, and the cost of living to a Chinaman is scarcely a tithe of that incurred by the foreigner. The former can consequently afford to cut down profits to a minimum. It is necessary in these times, therefore, for the foreigner not only to economise, but to guard against any suicidal competition which may open a fresh door to the native. Unfortunately this has been done to such an extent that the trade is everywhere in China fast lapsing into the hands of the natives. Nor is there any apparent prospect of an alteration for the better. On the contrary, foreign firms decrease in number yearly, to be replaced by Chinese hongs. In the Treaty Ports the natives possess other advantages of an unfair kind, and which ought long since to have been protested against by the British Government. It is no doubt partly through the native guilds arriving at an understanding with the officials that the import trade at Hankow has passed out of the hands of foreigners. By this means, at all events, as will no doubt be remembered by some of our readers, a monopoly of the import trade at Ningpo was acquired by the Piece Goods guild there. This body made an arrangement with the Taotai, by which in consideration of the payment by them of a certain sum annually towards barrier expenses, they were permitted to impose a transit tax, varying in amount on certain articles, on piece goods. This sum is exacted in addition to the half duty duly paid to the Imperial Maritime Customs. A certificate given by the guild when the goods go into the interior, clears them from all further taxes. When it is added that the guild will have no dealings whatever with foreigners or their native agents, it will be sufficiently obvious that the working of this system results in the entire exclusion of foreigners from participation in the trade. Everywhere in China for years past the foreign merchant has encountered obstruction and competition. Of the latter he, of course, has no right to complain; in many cases it is entirely due to his own heedlessness or folly in past times, when all was plain sailing and money made with surprising facility. But when this competition is rendered resistless through the action of the Chinese officials in multiplying the barrier taxes and farming them out to the native guilds, he has a real grievance, and is justified in pressing urgently for its removal, more especially since it is in contravention of the spirit of the Treaties. The burdens imposed upon foreign trade since the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin have been numerous and weighty, more than sufficient to check its development and eminently calculated to discourage and injure foreign merchants. What will be the result of the report on the subject of taxation on foreign trade which Mr. HART, the Inspector-General of Customs, has been deputed by the Chinese Government to make, it is hard to say positively, but it is to be hoped that some amelioration of the burdens unjustifiably laid upon it will be obtained. But even supposing that the Peking Authorities give good guarantees that in future the Treaties shall be observed, both in letter and spirit, it is still unlikely that the foreign merchants will ever recover any of the ground they have lost. The only thing possible now is to attempt to gain new openings, and, when found, to do their best to keep them.

We are informed by the agents of the steamer *Lorne* that that vessel left Singapore for this port on the 17th instant.

The agents (Messrs. Meyer & Co.) state that the steamship *Tharo*, from Antwerp for this port, left Singapore on the 17th inst.

We are informed that the next entertainment at the Temperance Hall will take place on Monday next. The chair will be taken by the Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A., at 8 30 p.m. Admission free.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court, yesterday, Leung Along, master of cargo boat No. 415, was charged by P.C. Richard Braun with throwing ballast into the harbour near the slaughter house. The prisoner was fined $1 for the offence.

In the report of the case of conspiracy to defraud, published yesterday, in Mr. Russell's remarks to Mr. Kingsmill as to the necessity of stating the grounds of objections taken, the word "Magisterially" was inadvertently substituted for "Ministerially."

It is stated that the disasters amongst shipping at Taiwanfu are greater than the barque *James Vinicombe* was able to report. Despatches have arrived calling for the immediate departure not only of the German corvette *Ariadne*, which left yesterday, but also for the British gunboat *Hoogoolee*, to render assistance to British craft.

It is officially reported from Banka that the *Mary Emma*, a ship sailing under the British flag, was wrecked during the night between the 3rd and 4th ultimo on Karang Hadji reef, when on a voyage from Batavia to Singapore. The wreck and inventory were sold by auction at Muntok on the 8th ultimo. She was owned at Jeddah.—*Singapore Times.*

Return of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 17th May:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Thursday	133	375
Friday	140	427
Saturday	128	285
Sunday	289	Sunday
Monday	75	115
Tuesday	117	285
Wednesday	46	58
Total	934	1,545

The Band of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment will perform every alternate Friday afternoon, commencing at five o'clock, in the Public Gardens. The following is the programme for this day:—

Grand March		Krollman.
Overture	"Zampa"	Herold.
Selection	"Geneviève de Brabant"	Offenbach.
Valse	"Le Premier Baiser"	Lamothe.
Grand Selection	"Martha"	Flotow.
Galop	"Always Joyful"	Hecker.
	"God Save the Queen."	

E. F. HURST, Conductor.

A special telegram from Tenyetmyo, on the 15th April, to the *Pioneer*, says:—"Mr. Margary's murderers will be executed on the 5th proximo. The escort starts on the 20th for Bhamo, arriving at its destination in time to witness the execution of seventeen persons implicated and condemned to death." A telegram dated from Rangoon, on the 28th April, to the *Englishman* states, however:—"Nothing is known by the Rangoon Government of the executions referred to in the *Pioneer's* telegram of the 22nd inst., and the telegram is believed to be quite incorrect. The troops will not reach Mandalay till to-morrow, and cannot possibly be at Bhamo on 5th May."

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday a case had proceeded for over an hour and a half when it was discovered that one of the two prisoners charged was a Hakka, while the evidence had been given in Punti. The Chief Justice said a man was not tried according to English law when he did not understand the evidence. He might suppose it would not make much difference, but he was not to give way to his suppositions. The man was unrepresented by counsel and had to use his own wits, deficient as they were, on the evidence against him. It would be necessary to send for a Hakka interpreter and have all the evidence read over to him. Mr. Kingsmill, who was prosecuting, said the prisoner knew Punti sufficiently well to put a very pointed question to one of the witnesses. The Chief Justice said the man himself had said, according to the interpretation given him, "I know Punti a little." Mr. Kingsmill said that many years ago a document was sent to the then Governor, signed by all the barristers, asking for an efficient interpreter for that Court. The Chief Justice said he was not speaking of that now. He was speaking of not having a Hakka interpreter. He had accepted the interpretation of the Court for Punti, and did not see any reason to object.—The Police Court interpreter was sent for, but was reported sick. A man was subsequently obtained from the Registrar-General's office who understood Punti and Hakka but not English, and thus a interpretation was rendered necessary. In the delay caused by this matter his Lordship discovered that there was some irregularity in the manner in which the informations had been sent in, arising from the absence of the Attorney-General, and the Court adjourned for an hour and a half to allow of the rectification of the mistake.

"THE CHINA REVIEW."

The March-April number of this publication has reached us, Mr. T. Watter's "Essays on the Chinese Language" are continued. The present essay deals with Chinese opinions about the origin and early history of language. The writer is of opinion that, so far as their literature is known to us, the Chinese have not treated the subject either fully or accurately, but there is plenty of evidence that the question of the origin of speech had occurred to them. The paper is both interesting and instructive. Chapters IX. and X. of Dr. N. B. Dennys's "Folk Lore of China" follow. In the first of these he treats on elves, fairies, and brownies, and discovers some curious resemblances between Chinese and Western superstitions on the subject of fairies. The second chapter is devoted to a consideration of the part played by serpents, dragons, and fabulous animals and monsters in Chinese legendary lore. Both are full of entertaining stories, and will be read with pleasure. "The Lamentations and Death of Ch'ung Chen, the last Emperor of the Ming Dynasty," by Mr. G. C. Stent, is a graphically narrated historical event, of which it appears few particulars are to be gleaned from Chinese books. The account is translated from a Chinese tragedy, in which the Emperor's death is pathetically described. A brief article on "Ancestral Tablets," by "J. C. K.," comes next in order. Some valuable, but, we think, not very new information is given in this contribution. Dr. Eitel criticises the lectures delivered by Professor Douglas at the Royal Institution of Great Britain last year on "The Language and Literature of China." We have not space to follow Dr. Eitel in his critique. The Professor makes short work with the Chinese philosophers. He does not consider Confucius was an independent thinker, and brings Mencius under the same category. Dr. Eitel, on the contrary, considers that the latter did distinguish himself by independent thought. The Professor never even mentions Lieh-tsz, Chwang-tsz, and Choo-He, three sages whom Dr. Eitel considers as much deserving of a place in the history of philosophy as Roger Bacon. Dr. E. Bretschneider contributes a valuable paper on "Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century;" there is a useful article on "Chinese Spelling Tables," by the Rev. John Chalmers; another on "Dr. Williams, as an Authority on Etymology," by "J. C.;" and one by "Nemo," entitled "Nonsense Verses for the Radicals," which may prove of use to students of the Chinese language. The usual Notes and Queries and short notices of new books make up the contents of the present number.

SUPREME COURT.

May 18th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN SMALE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

How Asing and Wong Asow were charged, the former with beating and robbing one Sui Amo, on the 22nd April, at Mak Tow Choong, taking from him $23, the property of Hu Awah; and the latter with being accessory before the fact. Mr. Kingsmill prosecuted, in the absence of the Attorney-General. The jury were Messrs. A. Cheyne, R. S. Woonwalla, E. George, J. d'Almeida, W. B. Spratt, J. M. Guedes, junr., and A. Miller.

In stating the charge, Mr. Kingsmill said that Hu Awah sent two of his servants, mere boys, to Kowloon city to pawn goods. Before crossing the boundary between British and Chinese territory these boys saw the two prisoners and another man not in custody, and the second prisoner, who had known one of the boys before, asked them to have some refreshment. They declined and went on to Kowloon. On their way back they again saw the prisoners, and the first seized the boy who had the money for the goods pawned, and took it from him with sufficient violence to constitute a highway robbery. The prisoners ran away and the boys gave chase. Some Chinese soldiers caught the men, and they were subsequently handed over to the British authorities.

Evidence having been taken, Mr. Kingsmill asked for a verdict of not guilty against the second prisoner. The first prisoner was found guilty and sentence was reserved.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Wong Aping was charged with attempting to murder by drowning one Chung Chun Wah, on the 18th April, on a boat, also with an aggravated assault upon the same, and with stealing from him a quantity of clothing and some cash.

Prisoner pleaded guilty on all the counts.

Mr. Kingsmill said this was a case to which he had given considerable attention, and he could not allow the prisoner to plead guilty without mentioning to the Court that although he had not felt justified himself in withdrawing the most serious charge brought against the prisoner, yet the Court, taking into consideration a certain statement of prisoner's on the depositions, might feel justified in doing so. Perhaps the prisoner did not understand the full effect of his pleading guilty.

His Lordship said he would take it that on the first count Mr. Kingsmill recommended a lenient sentence. Prisoner would lose nothing by pleading guilty. He would consider the matter fully and reserve sentence.

LARCENY AND ASSAULT.

Chung-a-I and Chung Achew were charged with stealing a black box and certain articles of clothing of the value of $18, on the 11th April last, the property of a passenger on the steamer *Kwangtung*. The first prisoner was also charged with assaulting a Malay seaman who attempted his lawful apprehension.

Mr. Kingsmill prosecuted.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship said he would take time to consider what sentence he would pass. The first prisoner had already been in gaol three times.

LARCENY OF MONEY.

Man Achuen pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing, on the 9th May, $320 in notes and $16 in silver, from Choy Aloy, also a purse, a key, a night pass, and other things, the property of Wai Akan, in the house of Choy Aloy.

Sentence was reserved.

The sessions were adjourned until Saturday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

May 18th.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Choi Abop and Choi Afat, the two Chinese charged, on remand, with the unlawful possession of a street chair stolen from Gough Street, were again brought up, and were fined $5 each, in default, twenty-one days' hard labour.

CHAIR COOLIES' TRICKS.

Tam Aun and Fong Ayan, two chair coolies, were charged by a woman who arrived yesterday from Macao with stealing one of three bundles of clothing valued at $10, placed in their chair when hired.

The charge was proved, and the prisoners were sentenced to three months' hard labour each.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The remanded case, in which John Nicholas and James Oats were charged with robbing a Japanese carpenter on the highway near the P.M.S. Co's wharf, came on again to-day, when a Japanese gave a evidence of being the company of the prosecutor when robbed. He said the first prisoner was one of the two men who committed the theft and the other was a German seaman. After other evidence showing how the arrest was made the case was remanded until the return of the barque *Lizzie* from Whampoa, the prosecutor being carpenter on board. The second prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $25.

KIDNAPPING.

The remanded case, in which two women, Ho Alan and Chan Wai Kam, were charged with kidnapping a child from Canton, came on again.

The first prisoner being ignorant of the facts was discharged. The second prisoner admitted bringing the child from Canton, but said it was given to her. She was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

The crew of the *Emily Fletcher*, of Newcastle, from Moulmein, which put into Plymouth on the 1st April, were suffering severely from scurvy. Seventeen out of twenty of the crew were ill, and one man had died. They complain of want of stores and medicine.

A memorial numerously and influentially signed by the leading merchants and shipowners in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester has been presented to Lord Derby upon the subject of the restrictions imposed by the Egyptian authorities upon British steamers at Suez and ports in the Red Sea.

SOOCHOW.

In early years a young gentleman was betrothed to a lovely maiden. As he grew up loving wine and the tea-shops, and having no business, the parents of the lady did not consider it a suitable match, so betrothed her to another man. The 20th of the 3rd moon was the day appointed for the ceremonies. On the 19th, her first lover, with about thirty of his friends, came to her house and forcibly carried her to his place of abode, and there proceeded with the marriage service. Her mother followed her, however, and forbade her shaving the small hair at the top of the forehead, which is considered "taking the vow" of a wife.

The friends on the other side assembling from the country and other places, and not willing to lose the festivities of the season, carried the case to Court. The official asked the "first lover" why he had waited till just the day before her marriage before he presented his claims, but that as they had worshipped "heaven and earth" he might have the girl if he would refund the money No. 2 had expended—about $160. To this he gladly assented.—"Have you the money?" asked the Mandarin. "No, but he has none." "Have you any property?" "No, but he would sell his father-in-law's house and pay him." "Oh! you bad fellow, you steal their daughter, and now you want to sell their property." Whereupon he ordered him to be beaten.

The Magistrate then gave his final decision—"That as he had no money to refund to No. 2; as the girl was unwilling to be his wife, and most of all as her father and mother were unwilling on account of his character, he must relinquish his claim, and No. 2 might regularly proceed, according to custom, to marry the maiden.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HANKOW.

We hear from Hankow that work has begun there in good earnest and that the Ch'a-szes are all hard at it. The first Hankow teas came down on the 6th, and the *Shanghai* arrived on the 9th, bringing the first musters from Kinkiang, the chops represented by them arriving by the *Hiaolo* the following afternoon. A rumour was then afloat that the market had been opened by a Russian firm, but our correspondent was unable to vouch for its truth. Every steamer brings its batch of tea-tasters, bent on making or marring their fortunes. The *Hankow* arrived on the afternoon of the 9th, and the *Galley of Lorne* at 5 p.m. on the 10th. The entire settlement, says our informant, pathetically, absolutely smells of tea. Mysterious diplomatic business, it appears, is also going on, much to the mystification of the lieges.—*Shanghai Courier.*

PEKING.

The Imperial Examinations at Peking are reported to be over, and of the three thousand *chéjin*, or thereabouts, who went from all parts of the Eighteen Provinces to try their fortune, just three hundred and thirty-one candidates have obtained their degree of *Tsing-sze*, or Doctor. The remainder may be said to have been plucked. The new Doctors remain at Peking for the purpose of reaching to a still higher pitch of fame by competing for admission to the Han-lin Yuen, decision in which matter is, we believe, supposed to rest with the Emperor himself. Of the three hundred and thirty-one *Tsing-sze*, perhaps fifty or sixty will be successful.—*Shanghai Courier.*

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* says it is reported on very good authority that the French M.M. Company will start an opposition to the Mitsu-Bishi Company, that Nagasaki will be its headquarters, and that its steamers instead of going up Shanghai river will discharge and receive cargo at Woosung; but doubts the correctness of the latter, at least until the completion of the Woosung Tramway. An agent has already been appointed in Nagasaki.

The Japanese Government has given notice that the division of the country into kens, or provinces, has been altered; several kens having been joined to their adjacent provinces; so that many former governors and their official assistants have been dismissed.

On the 30th ult., two seamen, recently discharged from the British barque *Serpent*, named Nicolas Geromino and Andres Rimon, quarrelled, and from words got to blows; at length Rimon got possession of a rake with four prongs about five inches in length, with which he struck Geromino over the head, one of the prongs entering the head to the extent of about three inches. The wounded man was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he expired about 24 hours afterwards, being quite unconscious from the time he received the blow until his death. The murderer was taken into custody, and was to be examined before the British Consul on the 6th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says his Majesty, the Mikado, recently invited the prime and second ministers, and all the members of the Cabinet to a magnificent banquet at the residence of Mr. Okubo.

Mr. Fusakawa, Chief Commissioner of the Imperial Telegraph Department, has completed his survey of Okayama, Bijen, which has proved satisfactory. It is purposed carrying the line across the sea from Shimotsui to Sanuki, and from thence spreading extensive lines throughout Shikoku.

The same paper remarks that the number of the members of the Genroin (Senate) has been fixed at thirty-two. The Genroin has been closed since the last short Session, and the whole of its regulations have been the subject of great debate. It is expected to be opened again shortly, and if its members make proper use of their power, as Senators, its establishment may be considered as the first step of the Government towards a constitutional form.

SINGAPORE.

The steamer *Patty*, which arrived this morning from Penang, was formerly under French colours but was recently sold to a Chinese firm in Penang, and is now flying the British flag.

A case of forgery has just been brought to light. The Kling, cashier of a gentleman in town, was given the sum of $25 with an order from master to pay the amount to the Chinese cashier of an English horse trainer; but instead of complying with his master's wish, he appropriated the money to his own use, and forged the Chinese cashier's signature on the bill. On being questioned by his master he denied having committed the offence, but when the Police was sent for he offered to re-pay the $25. He was taken in charge by the police.

An inquest was held at the General Hospital Sepoy Lines by Mr. A. W. V. Cousins on the 3rd instant, on the body of a male Chinese name unknown. The deceased was a passenger from China by the O. S. S. *Nestor*, en route to Penang. At about 3 a.m. on the 3rd inst., there was a high wind blowing at Tanjong Pagar which blew off the tops of the cook shed and one of the beams fell on the deceased and killed him. From the evidence of Dr. Anderson, who performed the *post-mortem* examination, it appears that the man died from rupture of the liver and of the lower parts of the lung, caused by the falling of a beam or of some hard substance upon him. Verdict "Accidental death."—*Singapore Times.*

ACHEEN.

The following official telegrams from Acheen, are translated from late Batavia papers down to the 1st instant:—

"A dated 19th April. On S.E. line, working on roads of communication, and the carrying of supplies for two months, are being vigorously proceeded with. Enemy occasionally attack our convoys here and there. They have also attempted to surprise a convoy accompanied by an armed escort of one sergeant and 10 European privates, that was proceeding from Kotta Alam to Gleh Kerang. On this occasion, two privates were killed and six wounded on our side. The enemy left their dead. Patrols that hastened forwards from Oleh Kerang and Kotta Alem relieved the convoy. A column of three companies sent out afterwards perceived nothing of the enemy. Controleur Tadema is back from West Coast per *Celi*. But little change in state of affairs there. No communications with Rigas. Teuam offered to submit. Headmen of Makih had been on board. Malaboo is the most suitable site for a settlement."

"B dated 25th April. During the night between the 21st and 22nd instant, the enemy crept forward upon Lamprit and attacked several convicts camping outside near the fort; garrison was watchful, and drove enemy off who left three dead. In enemy's lines many people are collecting. We are preparing against attacks, but we are strengthening ourselves so as to beat them off splendidly. Cholera is prevailing greatly amongst enemy, but has almost left us. State of health very satisfactory. Assistant-Resident de Scheemaker with chief of surveying brigade left to-day for Podir on a mission."

Private accounts from Acheen say that the hostile portions of the Achinese were less inclined than ever to submit and were concentrating themselves, and their desperadoes in the XXII Mukims. There being many deserters and runaway convicts amongst them, the above mentioned preparations on the Dutch S.E. line are said to be connected with coming operations against these XXII Mukims, which however cannot most likely be undertaken before December next, Genl Wiggers being of opinion that the troops are not fit to take the field without previous rest and partial reorganisation. On the west coast near Leung the Achinese have constructed some coast batteries to fire upon the Dutch men-of-war. Several shells temporarily silenced their fire. A quite new red Turkish was flur floated over one of these bonettigs.—*Straits Times.*

SIAM.

We have had remarkably grand doings here on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King. What with illuminations, and fireworks, and festivities of every description, Bangkok has been all astir, and has assumed quite a holiday aspect that is certainly very refreshing. The river banks for a distance of eight miles were ablaze with light, on the great day; every house in town, whether occupied by natives or by foreigners, was brilliantly lighted up, the several Consulates and merchants' warehouses especially being most resplendent; festoons of lamps and lanterns made the streets appear almost as bright as at noonday; the harbour and landing stage were most elaborately decorated; and, all in all, the whole town looked incomparably more gay and brilliant than I, at least, had ever seen it before. Theatre, too, the grand palace, most handsomely got up for the occasion, was thrown open to the public, and Chinese and Siamese entertainments were given *pro bono publico*. This gala lasted for three days and nights, during the whole of which time business was entirely suspended, and amusement alone indulged in. Like the Christmas vacation given in some of your Calcutta mercantile and other firms—the day before Christmas day, and the day after Christmas—these three holidays were the day before the King's birthday, the birthday itself, and the day after the birthday. I shall only briefly mention the occurrences and festivities of the second day. In the first place, a grand darbar was held, at which were present all the foreign Consuls, with their respective staffs, and every Siamese dignitary, civil as well as military. It was certainly a grand and imposing ceremony; but, to one who had been present at some of your Indian darbars, it would have seemed rather tame and conveyed an idea of being only an imitation. Everyone was required to appear in European costume, for the present King rather affects European customs and manners, even in the matter of dress; and this, it struck me, took away from the scene the elements of novelty and picturesqueness which it would have possessed if the representatives of the various countries had each worn his own particular national costume. At night the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a grand ball at his own residence, which is one of the noblest structures in Bangkok; and here, again, European manners, for which "Young Siam" has contracted quite a passion, were aped. Dancing was kept up with vigour until the small hours of the morning, and a sumptuous champagne supper was served to the guests, who were, one and all, delighted with the entertainment they received. At about 10 p.m., the King, accompanied by several of the princes, and followed by a very large cortège, went on the river, to witness the illuminations and fire-works, and seemed highly pleased, as well he might have been, with the grand preparations made to honor to him. Of all His Majesty's subjects, however, the Foreign Minister's preparations were most elaborate and magnificent. He is a man of culture and refinement, well acquainted with European etiquette, and very friendly to all Europeans, to whom he is in the habit of frequently giving *fêtes* in his splendid summer house, which he has furnished in elegant style, a grand pianoforte and a billard table being among the articles of furniture. He is very large-hearted and generous, too, and even his servants have caught their master's spirit, and are remarkably attentive and civil to visitors and strangers, who go in for a game or two during the Minister's absence. A large and tastefully laid out garden is attached to the summer house, and a menagerie, stocked with some of the rarest specimens of bipeds and quadrupeds. Have you ever seen a white crow? I am sure I have not, even in the Zoo in London; but there is one here. Then too, there are monkeys of all colors—black, red, and grey—all with white rings round their eyes, and white lines on their upper lips; and monkeys without tails—powerful, ferocious beasts—and as hideous as they are powerful. Altogether, the Foreign Minister's residence is a most delightful place, all the more so as it is thrown open to the public, who are entertained with good English music of a Saturday evening, and who have no other park, or garden, or promenade, to go to in Bangkok. By the way, the King's anniversary did not pass of without theatricals and so-called natches; but, I fancy, you would much rather hear these shortly described than witness them for yourself. I have seen more than one natch in India, and, though even they were not quite to my taste, there was at least nothing in them calculate to disgust a spectator; for the performers were often pretty, their motions graceful, and their voices musical. But Siamese dancing girls—well, at the best of times they could hardly, by any stretch of imagination, be considered even passable; and, if under ordinary circumstances they are repulsive, I leave your readers to conceive what they must be when they daub their faces with white and yellow mud; wear painted brass nails, some six inches long, on their fingers, tall hats, grotesquely embroidered with imitation gold leaves, on their heads, and array themselves in long shapeless jackets; when they indulge in violent contortions of the body, by way of dancing, a deafening clatter, which you are informed is music, being kept up the while. The whole scene was positively hideous; the mere recollection of it sends a shudder through me, and I don't think I could, on any consideration, be induced to undergo such an infliction a second time.

You may remember my mentioning, in a letter of two back, that the Government had organised a survey party for the purpose of constructing a telegraph line in connection with Penang. Well, the expedition has, for the present at least, turned out a signal fatigue. The party had proceeded a distance of only about 45 miles by river, when the boiler of their vessel burst, and left them almost utterly helpless to either advance on their voyage, or to return. When too late, they found, to their cost, that they had been provided with neither sails, nor ropes, nor the means of repairing the boiler—a gross piece of carelessness on the part of the responsible authorities, as this was the third time that this very vessel had put out of her moorings, and been obliged to put back again for repairs. But, altogether, the Siamese fleet is a disgrace to the Government; there are many vessels in it, but very few, if any, of them are serviceable. However, after a great deal of trouble and difficulty and hardship, the party somehow managed to return. The Foreign Minister, who is most deeply interested in the success of the expedition, since it was chiefly through his advice that the Government undertook the survey departmentally, in preference to entrusting it to a Telegraph Company, placed another vessel at their disposal; but this one, on examination, turned out to be in even a much worse condition than the other, for not only were her boilers and machinery in the very last stage of rustiness, but she was as leaky as a sieve. At length, however, by dint of a very persevering search throughout the whole fleet, one vessel was found in tolerably good condition—tolerably good, that is to say, in comparison with most of the rest, which were merely rotten planks, holding together in some miraculous way. This was the steamship *Coronation*, built some two years ago in honor of the present King's coronation; and in it, somewhat better provided this time as regards crew, sails, ropes, and sundry other requisites, the survey party have again sailed on their venture some voyage. It is to be hoped that their perseverance will be rewarded with success.

The other day, four of the King's step-brothers entered the priesthood, but for a space of four months only. It is a peculiar practice here that every Siamese must enter the priesthood, even though for a very brief period. Budha requires it of him, and Budha requires also that, before devoting himself to the temporary service of religion, he shall discharge all his debts and liabilities, and reconcile himself with all his neighbours, so that he may have a pure heart and a perfectly clear conscience. This is all very right and proper, no doubt—I mean the having a pure heart and a clear conscience; but I have very grave doubts as to whether the priests of Budha are quite the exemplary characters novices may be inclined to believe them. To my knowledge they are the laziest set of people I have come across anywhere, living upon the fat of the land at the expense of others and pretending to give religious instructions—the said instructions being totally useless, as they are imparted in the Pali tongue, which hardly any one understands. I am told, however, that some enlightened Siamese noblemen contemplate reforming these Budhist monasteries, and introducing something of the secular element into the present course of instructions. To this end, some European works on literature and science are being translated into the Siamese language, while the missionaries are also translating religious works, and, I fancy, when the proposed curriculum is completed, the Budhist priests will find, much to their chagrin, that they are no longer to eat the bread of idleness.—Correspondent of the *Englishman.*

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

The Committee appointed by the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, and the Trinity House to consider the regulations for preventing collisions at sea have unanimously agreed to recommend certain amended draught regulations which they have reported in lieu of those now in force. The consent of other nations, will, of course, be necessary. These amendments do not involve any serious alteration of the existing rules. The committee consider it of great importance that these rules which are now well understood should continue unaltered in substance, but there are some points in which they require elucidation and there are other points on which their experience and the suggestions referred to them have shown that additions are necessary, and it is for these that they have endeavoured to provide. The principal amendments are the following:—Article 3, par. (a) provision is made for placing the white light of steamers not only at the masthead, but at any proper place before the mast. This is rendered necessary by legal opinions as to the meaning of the present regulations. Article 5, which provides signals for ships laying telegraph cables, or otherwise not under command. Article 9, which removes a doubt as to the lights to be carried by pilot vessels. Article 10, which provides signal lights for drift-net fishers and trawlers, and puts an end to the conflict between the existing regulations and those annexed to the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868. Article 11, which makes it clearly lawful for overtaken vessels to show a light astern. This article is suggested in consequence of doubts as to the legality of so doing having been expressed in cases recently heard by the High Court of Admiralty and the Court of Appeal. Article 12, which, besides defining sound signals more distinctly and shortening the intervals at which they are to be made, requires a sailing ship in fog to denote her tack by her fog horn. Article 14, which is re-written so as to make the meaning more distinct. Article 15, in which order to meet the practice of other nations, words are added to make it clear that the English term "port helm" is equivalent to altering the course of the ship to starboard, and *vice versa*. Article 19, by which, following a practice successfully adopted in the United States, steamers are enabled to indicate to an approaching ship the direction they are about to take. Article 21, which adopts the general statutory rule that existed before 1862 for steamships navigating narrow channels—viz., that each ship shall keep to the starboard side of the mid channel. Article 25, which reserves special and local rules lawfully made by harbour authorities. The remainder of the alterations are verbal merely.—*Times.*

THE ROUTE TO CENTRAL ASIA.

The geographical results of Major Sandeman's late mission to the Murree Hills and Khelat, deserve careful consideration. Several parallel roads traverse the country immediately beyond the Dera Ghazi Khan Frontier. Several of these routes have been found to lead through an accessible well-watered, and wooded country to the Bolan Pass and Shalkot (Quetta), and to Tull Chotiali and Pesheen. Further, the distance from the Punjab border line to Bibinani and Kirta in the Bolan Pass, is not greater that from Sukkur *viâ* Dadar to these two places. They are nearly half-way through the pass, and with very little trouble the road leading to them from the Punjab could be made fit for traffic of all kinds. The fact given above was not known to Colonel MacGregor when he published his work on Central Asia. We understand that the route Major Sandeman took when proceedinging on his mission to Khelat, was as follows:—He left the Punjab *viâ* the Dhachar Pass direct to Kahan, the Murree head-quarters. This road had never been explored by any officer previously, for the simple reason that no British officer ever had the opportunity. Colonel MacGregor was therefore not quite right in what he wrote to *The Times*. It is perfectly true that the Kind Frontier officers, Sir Henry Green, Sir William Merewether, and others, have explored the country to the east and west of Jacobabad, as far as Kahan, the Murree head-quarters; and that the Bolan Pass was perfectly explored and surveyed during the occupation of Candahar in 1839—42. But, this fact in no way lessens the value of the explorations recently made which have proved that the Harand and Sakhi Sarwar Passes, dividing the Suliman Range in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, open out direct and easy routes to the countries lying west of that district, and to Dadar at the foot of, and Kirta half-way through, the Bolan Pass. This discovery is valuable because two large armies could leave the Bolan Pass at Dadar and Kirta, and march direct on the Punjab. A third army, taking the route from Pesheen to Tull Chotiali, could enter the Khetran valley by the Hun Pass, and debouch on the plains of the Punjab at Sakhi Sarwar and Harand. A fourth army might take the straight road through Katchi from the Bolan Pass to Shikarpur and Sukkur. Hitherto it has been a popular belief that an army adequate to the invasion of India must pour its masses through the Khyber or Bolan Pass, or both, and that the passes leading into the Punjab at Dera Ghazi Khan were very difficult. The explorations made by Major Sandeman have proved that the routes to Shalkot (Quetta) and to Tull Chotiali from the Punjab, are perfectly open. In fact, the route to Tull Chotiali from Dera Ghazi Khan, and thence to Pesheen and Kandahar, is as accessible and as easy as any other route, not excepting the one from Sukkur to Quetta. On a former occasion an exploring party marched from Dera Ghazi Khan to Tull Chotiali. When the party were in the hills, minute inquiries showed that the route from Tull Chotiali to Khandahar, is through a very open and well-cultivated country; while from Harand to Tull the country is not only open, but part of the route lies through the prolific Khetran Valley. Along the whole of this route there is plenty of grass, water, and wood for a large army or armies. Certainly it seems worth while to try and obtain a perfect knowledge of the country lying between us and Kandahar. We ought to be hurried into no hasty occupation of the Khelat highlands, because there is not a more independent people in all the East than the Afghans, or one with a stronger country. We believe no foreign Power, whether English or

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The National Training School of Music was to be opened on the 27th of April.

The Saddlers' Company have agreed to subscribe for one scholarship in connection with the National Training School for Music.

A play, written by Mr. Valentine Prinsep, the artist, has been accepted by Mr. Hare for the Court Theatre, London.—*Concordia.*

Madame Patti has been singing at the Imperial Opera House at Vienna before the largest audiences ever seen in that theatre.

Dr. Liszt has completed another oratorio, "La Légende de Sainte Cécile," the book by Madame Emile de Girardin; it will soon be published in Vienna.

The death is announced from Paris of Henri Rosellen, a well-known pianist and arranger, especially of operatic fantasias for that instrument, at the age of sixty-three.

At the Criterion Theatre, London, under Mr. Charles Wyndham's management, a new three-act comic drama was to be produced at Easter, called "The Great Divorce Case."

Mr. Brinley Richards is announced to preside at a "musical bee," when prizes will be awarded for reading pianoforte and vocal music at sight, and also for executive skill of classical works.

Richard Wagner and his friends intend to start an agitation having for its object the purchase by the State of Wagner's new opera house at Bayreuth, so as to make it a national institution.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone will be a member of Madame Jenny Lind's choir for the first performance in London of Bach's mass in B minor, at St. James's Hall, this month (April).—*Birmingham Mail.*

A march, entitled "The Return of the Prince," composed by Mr. Smythe, conductor of the Royal Artillery band, was to be performed in public for the first time at the Albert Hall on the 20th of April.

Concordia gives publicity to a rumour that Madame Janauschek, a tragic actress, who has achieved great celebrity in America, will shortly come before an English audience for the first time at a West-end theatre.

The Italian opera season at Covent Garden opened on the 28th March very successfully. There was a very large audience, including the Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The opera chosen for the opening night was "William Tell."

The Viceroy of India has published an ordinance empowering the Bengal Government to prohibit dramatic performances of an indecent, scandalous, or defamatory nature. A Bill for the same purpose will shortly be introduced in Council.

The first number is published, by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, of "Footlight Favourites." It contains four large full-page portraits—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Toole, and the late Mr. George Belmore, with brief biographical notices.

Signor Rossi was to make his first appearance before an English audience in Italian, at Drury Lane Theatre, on Wednesday night, April 19th, under the joint direction of Mr. F. B. Chatterton and Mr. John Hollingshead. His opening piece was to be "Hamlet."

Mr. J. B. Buckstone, who has now been for some twenty-three years lessee and manager of the Haymarket Theatre, and for fifty years an actor, will, in during this month, have a complimentary benefit at Drury Lane Theatre, in recognition of his long and useful services.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell has privately printed a list of the most important parcels in his extensive and valuable collections of materials throwing light on the life of Shakespeare and the history of the drama in Shakespeare's days. This little book will form a valuable guide to Shakespearean scholars.—*Athenæum.*

Mr. Joseph Hatton seems to be sufficiently satisfied with the success of his much criticised "Clytie" to try his hand at another play. He has dramatised Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and is going to produce the piece at Newcastle with Miss Louisa Howard as Hester Prynne, and Miss Bessie Baker as Little Pearl.

Sir Randal Howland Roberts, Bart., of Courtland, Devon, will shortly appear on the stage at the Olympic Theatre, London, in a play of which he is the author. Sir Randal Roberts has led a varied and dramatic life. He has been the paymaster of a cavalry regiment and the special war correspondent of a London daily newspaper.

Professor George Stephens, of Copenhagen, hopes to publish, this month, a pamphlet on and chemitypa of a Runic monolith lately dug up in Sweden, which was raised to the memory of men, one of whom died fighting under Earl Siward against Macbeth. This stone is thus the oldest record known, connected with the obscure history of Shakespeare's hero.

The directors of the Westminster Aquarium intended to open their theatre on Easter Monday. The building was at last accounts fast approaching completion. It is calculated to hold about £250 at present playhouse prices.

"Our Boys" was to be played in the morning, and in the evening "Jo" was be represented by Miss Jennie Lee and the Globe company.

Salvini will again play Shakespeare in London this season. Proposals have been made, which, if realised, would convert the present into the greatest Shakesperian year which has been known since Garrick's "jubilee year," in the middle of the last century. This design is the union of Ristori, Salvini, and Rossi in one representation, Salvini as Macbeth, Madame Ristori (a very Italian Siddons) as Lady Macbeth, Rossi as Macduff. Again in another notable instance—Salvini as Hamlet, Ristori as the Queen, and Rossi as the Ghost.

Mr. Hollingshead has been in negotiation with the directors of the Comédie Française, in Paris, for an annual series of performances at the Gaiety Theatre, London, by the whole of that celebrated company; but, owing to the success of M. Perrin's present programme, the project has been abandoned for the present with a prospect of its being carried out in 1877. In the meantime Mr. Hollingshead has secured for this summer (1876) the whole of the Palais Royal company, who will play their most celebrated pieces with the Parisian *ensemble.*

Here is a story about Booth, told by himself:—You are aware that I reside near Baltimore. Well, on the occasion of a sort of "training day," or country fair, or something of that kind, in the city, when a number of those wooden boxes, where lemonade and cakes are sold, were erected in some of the thoroughfares, a correspondent of some Western paper described the affair, and stated that "Booths were found straggling in the streets!" When this paragraph was reproduced in the Baltimore *American*, it read: "*Booth was found staggering in the streets!*" and from such germs as this reports frequently take currency.—*Figaro.*

At a recent sale by auction at Dresden one of the object sold was the famous violin which the Count Frantmundorf, Grand Equerry to the Emperor Charles VI., bought from the celebrated maker Stainer on singular conditions. He paid in cash 66 golden carolines, undertaking to supply him as long as he lived a good-dinner every day, 100 florins in specie every year, as well as two casks of beer, lodging, firing, and lighting; and further, if he should marry, as many bares as he might want, with two baskets of fruit annually for himself, and as many more for his old nurse. As Stainer lived 16 years afterwards, the violin must have cost the count 20,000 florins in cash. The instrument, which was last in the hands of an Austrian nobleman, was sold to a Russian for 2,500 thalers (about 10,000f.).—*Globe.*

A correspondent of the *Western Daily News* complains that a song cannot be sung in public without the consent of the author and composer, or of their assigns; and that the permission alleged to be necessary is charged for through a society, which, when its claims are not recognized, threatens to enforce them at law. "I suppose," he says, that most persons when they buy a song think that they have a right to sing it when and where they please." "Most persons" may also be under the impression that when they buy a play they have a right to act it "when and where they please." Any one, however, who may risk the experiment in case of a modern dramatic work will soon find himself rudely undeceived. The correspondent who imagined that in purchasing a song he purchased the right to sing it in public adds that he was "not a little astonished, a few days later, to receive a letter informing him that he must pay 40s. for having broken the laws of the Authors', Composers', and Artists' Copyright and Performers' Rights Protection Society." What was demanded from him was, evidently, the penalty fixed by Parliament for performing a musical or dramatic work without the author's (or composer's) permission. In the end the correspondent of the *Western Daily News* paid the sum claimed from him or (by compromise) a portion of it. He is still, however, anxious "to see the society's claim tested in a court of law," though apparently not at his own charges. It may seem very iniquitous, but, as a matter of fact, composers possess the same rights in regard to their music that dramatists possess in regard to their plays.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.

We believe that the French Army, in spite of what has been written in this country on the subject, is making great progress in every way. Work is being done silently and well. We have just seen the letter of an accomplished French officer, stating that the work until a few days ago was really too hard, and dwelling on the extra amount of duty necessitated by the training of reservists. We see that in Paris the cavalry regiments are being drilled to take the rail at night-time, and by "the lantern dimly burning" a squadron rides up to a station, dismounts, piles arms, unsaddles, installs its chargers in the railway boxes, packs up hay and corn, and takes its place in the carriages. Once ready for a start, orders are given to disembark, and man and steed are broken to this new service—conveyance of cavalry. An important measure of unification in the armament of the German Army is about to be effected. The Bavarian General Podewils, inventor of a system of muzzle-loading rifles formerly in use with the Bavarian troops, has just constructed a metal cartridge fitting both the regulation Werder (Bavarian) and the Mauser (Prussian) rifles. This cartridge has been issued already to the Bavarian troops, and is likely to be adopted also in Prussia.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A terrible collision took place on the 3rd April between a vessel called the *Agrigenti* and the *Hylton Castle*, an English steamer. The *Agrigenti* left the Piræus on the 2nd April for Brindisi with the English mails, and when off Cape Malea the English steamer struck her with such force as to cause her to sink in a few minutes. Of a crew of thirty-four and about thirty passengers thirty-two were saved. There are no English names among the lost.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

THURSDAY, 18th May.

At the close to-day the quotations for both kinds of new Bengal drug showed a decline of $11 on the rates at which sales have been done during the day, that is, New Patna at $593, and New Benares at $583. Further settlements of New Malwa at $595, with allowance of thirty-four taels.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/10½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/10½
Credits, at 6 months' sight... 3/10½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....3/11 to 3/11½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight..... 224½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..... 224½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 71½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—Par.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$650 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,675 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 34 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$215 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$525 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$156 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—37 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 60 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$45 per cent. discount.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103.

SALES ON MAY 18TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Milled Rice—5,000 piculs, at $1.65, by Kin Tai Loong to travelling trader.
White Bird's Nests—1 case, at $1,700.00, by Kwai Mow to local trader.
White Sugar—400 bags, at $5.20, by Yuen On Tai to local trader.
Quicksilver—50 flasks, at $87.50, by Kung Kee to local trader.
Buffalo's Hides—150 piculs, at $8.06, by Man Fook Shing to travelling trader.
Vermicelli—20 bags, at $8.50, by Kin Foong to travelling trader.
Black Pepper—50 bags, at $8.60, by Wo Tai to travelling trader.
American Flour—300 bags, 50lbs., at $1.42, Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER AND CO.'S REGISTER.)

MAY 18TH.	
Barometer—9 A.M.	29.960
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.896
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.890
Thermometer—9 A.M.	78
Thermometer—1 P.M.	79½
Thermometer—4 P.M.	79½
Thermometer—Maximum	79½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	77½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

MAY 18TH.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.91	29.97	29.90	29.90	30.03	29.90	—	—
Thermometer attached	74.0	82.0	—	—	70.0	69.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	SE	S	S	calm	SE	N	—	—
Force	4	5	3	0	3	6	—	—
Dry Thermometer	74.0	82.0	75.0	79.0	73.0	64.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	74.0	79.0	75.0	77.0	66.0	63.0	—	—
Weather	Cloudy	Fine	Fine	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rainy	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	0.96	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 9 strong, 9 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Dreary. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst.
Do.	Channel Queen	N. Lenfestey	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hope	Boulton	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	British Crown	W. Andrews	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Charter Oak	Smith	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	China (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Margarita	James Owen	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, &c.	Brisbane (str.)	Balfour	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Do. PENANG, &c.	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	MacTavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Penguin (str.)	C. Cowell	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Fleurisis		Messageries Maritimes	On 27th inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Kjobenhavn (str.)	Paulsen	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND NAGASAKI	Sumatra (str.)	Lunham	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Ningpo (str.)	R. Cess	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at noon.
FOOCHOW	MacGregor (str.)	Grainger	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	On or about 20th inst.
Do.	Montgomeryshire (str.)		Hongkong	H. Kier	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

HAVE just opened their first delivery of NEW GOODS, as under, for the COMING SEASON,
of which they solicit an Inspection:—
NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in
Lace Stripe Japanese SILKS.
Plain, Figured, and Satin Stripe POPLINS.
Stripe and Plaid MOHAIRS.
Colored Foulard SILKS.
Fancy Colored GRENADINES and GAUZES, in Silk Checks and Stripes.
The best make of Black GRENADINES guaranteed to wear.
NEW GOODS, most suitable for WASHING COSTUMES and MORNING WRAPPERS, comprising:—
White BRILLIANTES.
White and Colored BATISTE.
Kanda and Yosemite Stripe CAMBRICS.
Niagara Lace Stripe CAMBRICS.
French PERCALES, in all the Newest Patterns, Fast Colors.
GALATEA CLOTH for Boys' Suits, in Stripes and Checks.
The LATEST DESIGNS in—
Ladies' and Children's COLORED LINEN, CAMBRIC, and BATISTE Ready-made EMBROIDERED COSTUMES, very desirable for wear in this climate.
Embroidered LINEN MORNING WRAPPERS.
PRINTED CAMBRIC, WHITE BRILLIANT and MUSLIN MORNING WRAPPERS.
French TOILET JACKETS.
Richly Embroidered CAMBRIC SKIRTS.
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS of the Newest Styles, from Paris.
Boys' and Girls' STRAW HATS.
Children's White Pique WASHING HATS.
White Pique PELISSES.
Boys' HOLLAND SUITS and PINAFORES.
Infants' SILK HATS and BONNETS.
CASHMERE HOODS and CLOAKS.
French FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Embroidered LINEN SETS.
NEW RIBBONS.
LACE EDGE COVENTRY FRILLING.
Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
A Fresh Supply of the "Little Wanzer" SEWING MACHINES,
Agents for Hongkong,
SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD and STANLEY-STREET.

LAMPS, BRACKETS, and CHANDELIERS for Sale, made to order, or rebronzed.
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers and Gasfitters,
Hongkong.
tf 551 Hongkong, 24th April, 1876.

FOR SALE.

ENCAUSTIC TILES.
1 Lot 14ft. 6in. by 13ft. 6in., with Border.
1 Lot 17ft. 0in. by 9ft. 0in., with Border.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.
tf. 381 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Shaloters' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE MERCHANT,
Has just landed an assortment of Superior WINES:—

CLARETS.

Table Claret, Medoc	at $3.00 per 1 doz.
St. Emilion (quarts)	at $4.00 per 1 doz.
St. Emilion (pints)	at $4.50 per 2 doz.
St. Estèphe (quarts)	at $6.00 per 1 doz.
Chateau Leoville (quarts)	at $8.00 per 1 doz.
Chateau Lafite (quarts)	at $10.00 per 1 doz.
Chateau Margaux (quarts)	at $10.00 per 1 doz.

WHITE WINES.

Haut Sauterne (quarts)	at $7.50 per 1 doz.
Chablis (quarts)	at $7.50 per 1 doz.
Chablis (pints)	at $8.50 per 2 doz.
Hochheimer (quarts)	at $9.00 per 1 doz.
Burgundy (quarts)	at $17.00 per 1 doz.
Burgundy (pints)	at $18.00 per 2 doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

De St. Marceaux & Cie's Carte Blanche (pints)	at $15.00 per 2 doz.
Eugene Oliquet (quarts)	at $16.00.
Eugene Oliquet (pints)	at $17.00.

Courvoisier, Curlier Frères COGNAC, &c., &c., &c.
No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET,
Corner Queen's Road,
Opposite the Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1876. [563

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$13.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$9.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY
$4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps,
$3 per Dozen.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

WASSIAMULL DHURRUMDASS,
CASHMERE and INDIA MERCHANT,
Has for Sale, Cashmere Shawls, Morning Gowns, Rampore and Delhi Shawls, Burnous, and Sindh Gold Lace Work Goods, &c., &c.
No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to Messrs. SAYLE & Co., Hongkong.
6m 1887 24th December, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints.....$16 " (2 ")
5 % discount on 25 Cases.
BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1869.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. 1y 1025 July 7

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"BRISBANE,"
Captain Balfour, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
684 Hongkong, 13th May, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE British Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain MacTavish, will leave this for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
689 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"PENGUIN,"
C. Cowell, Commander, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
690 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

FOR FOOCHOW (DIRECT).
THE British Steamship
"MACGREGOR,"
Captain Grainger, will be despatched as above on or about TO-MORROW, the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co., Agents.
687 Hongkong, 13th May, 1876.

FOR FOOCHOW.
THE British Steamship
"MONTGOMERYSHIRE"
will have quick despatch as above.
For Passage or Freight, apply to
H. KIÆR.
713 Hongkong, 17th May, 1876.

FOR BANGKOK.
THE Steamship
"KJOBENHAVN,"
Captain Paulsen, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.
710 Hongkong, 17th May, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, *vid* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR"
will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
652 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Clipper Bark
"BRITISH CROWN."
W. Andrews, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
679 Hongkong, 12th May, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Clipper Barque
"HOPE,"
Captain Boulton, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
671 Hongkong, 11th May, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship,
"CHARTER OAK,"
Smith, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
394 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 British Ship
"MARGARITE,"
James Owen, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
396 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Ship
"CHANNEL QUEEN,"
N. Lenfestey, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
tf 461 Hongkong, 7th April, 1876.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1383 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 26th May, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CHINA* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1876.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ANNA, Ger. bk., Wistneben.—Melchers & Co.
ANNA, Ger. bk., Jessen.—W. Pustan & Co.
CAP HORN, Ger. bk., Green.—W. Pustan & Co.
CAROLINE, Brit. sh., Turnbull.—Order.
CAROLINE BEHN, Ger. bk., Schmidt.—Siemssen & Co.
C. C. LEARY, Am. 3-m. sch., Stilphen.—Order.
CHANNEL QUEEN, Brit. sh., Lenfesty.—Meyer & Co.
CHARTER OAK, Am. sh., Smith.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
COMMISSARY, Brit. sh., Hunter.—Order.
DAYLIGHT, Siam. bk., Rademacker.—Kien-tye-loong.
FAUGH-A-BALLAGH, Ger. b

Extracts.

"ONLY."

Only a little lonely
In this sunny land,
Kindred entirely changed
Where dusky band.

Only a backward gleam
Athwart the haze of years,
Where trusty warder keeps
Soft memories shrined in tears.

Only some lands between
Where dark-skinned maidens dwell,
Only the palm and cedar
Screens off the leather bell.

Only rolling oceans
Their emerald waters lave,
Stilling tender voices
By the surgin of their wave.

Only some birds above
With song and plumage rare,
But missed a note at dewy eve—
The lark's song is not there.

Only the gloamin' grey
With weird tales of yore
Knows not this orient strand,
It stays by a heath'ry shore.

Only golden sunsets,
Swift as angles flight,
Chasing the ruby air
Into sudder night.

Only twinkling stars—
Stars of dazzling blue—
Tinting spicy boughs
With rays of sapphire hue.

Only homeward longings
Once more across the main,
Ere wandering feet may press
The daisied turf again.

ALEXANDER SKENE.

Hongkong, May, 1876.

VICISSITUDES OF BRIC-A-BRAC.

The fancy values of china in late years remind us of the celebrated tulip mania, which came in with other Dutch fashions about the time of Queen Anne. Bulbs fetched hundreds of pounds in the market. As each new species came out, one stock of roots went up, and another down in price. Speculators dealt in bulbs, and bought "bulls," and sold "bears" of them, like modern Stock Exchange gamblers. A story is told of a country gardener out of place, who applied at some nobleman's garden for employment. He was directed to wait in a summer-house till the head gardener was disengaged. He was given some broken victuals to consume while he waited. Seeing what looked like an onion lying on the table yokel took the liberty of helping himself to the relish. He had all but finished it, when in came the head gardener; the countryman ceased chewing, and explained his business. The head man listened, and all but closed with him, when his eye fell on the remains of the root in the applicant's finger and thumb. Horror seized him. "Man, what have you been eating?" "Onion, sir." Onion! it's my ——!" (the Latin name escapes us). "I've just had 400*l.* bid for it. You've ruined me!" It is needless to say that the applicant obtained no employment after this discovery. When this tulip mania died out, numerous speculators who had not time to get out of their bulbous investments, were ruined. Wealthy fanciers awoke to find their formerly priceless beds of flowers worth fewer shillings than the pounds they had once been quoted at. Whether a similar fate is soon to befall *bric-a-brac* generally, and Bristol china in particular, we do not pretend to say; but if ever the change of fashion comes, dealers will find themselves "stuck" with a lot of depreciated stuffs, and gentlemen of fortune who have spent thousands in indulging their fancy for old pots will find their recollections no longer a centre of interest, and themselves no longer historically famous as the envied possessors of some insignificant looking bit of paste, the chief value of which now consists not so much in any actual beauty of construction as upon the fact that the rest of its set has been destroyed. Mr. Watson, a dealer, once bought at the house of a Mr. Leos two china "plants" which had been used by their unsuspecting owners as dog troughs. He paid 2*l.* for them. He resold them for 100*l.* Since then they had been sold for 1500*l.* A well known connoisseur, an oarsman of the first University Boat once ever rowed, once remarked, with much *naïveté*, that the value of any piece of china depended upon its owner being able to put his foot upon every other piece like it. We appreciate the definition; the moral we draw is, that a rage for *bric-à-brac* furnishes interest, nay excitement, for wealthy connoisseurs, risk for dealers, and amusement and resource for satire to the outside public.—*Land and Water.*

THE GIFT OF THE GAB.

To make a good after-dinner speech requires a special talent. A man may be eloquent on paper and ready and witty among his friends, but the moment he rises to propose a toast or to return thanks he generally manages to make a mess of it. Thackeray could not do it; his nervousness quite overcame him. Theodore Hook, with all his rattle in private, was a failure. Even Jeffrey felt at sea, and Froude is insipid. Dickens was an exception; he was always ready, always bright and at his ease; and, when he could be secured, was the best chairman any cause or committee could find. Dining has become one of our recognised modern institutions; and, as no public dinner is complete without its accompaniment of speech making, it follows that there is not even a provincial community which cannot boast of its local orators. Any country newspaper will give us an idea of the nature of the utterances of many who believe their force to be an ability to talk, and who are always ready to discharge their wind-bags at "Mr. Chairman" and the reporters. No municipality is more profuse and ostentatious in its hospitality, or more frequently honoured with the presence of guests of distinction, than that of the metropolis. Yet even of this greatest of dining bodies it has, alas, been said that "the good things of the Corporation, as a rule, are those that go in at the mouth, and not those which come out of it." When so many are given to talking, how rare it is to find a good listener! To listen agreeably and encouragingly is not a mere negative quality. It is an art as much as talking is; but it is little understood, and much less practised. A good listener evinces intelligence and manifests an air of respectful attention. Even if he has previously heard the narrative, or is familiar with the knowledge that is being imparted, he exhibits a certain amount of interest. Let him tell us the difficulty of this acquirement who has tried to practise it on all occasions, however uninteresting the communication and however tiresome the speaker. Uneducated people experience considerable difficulty in expressing their ideas fluently and connectedly. They are guarded in their choice of words, sometimes from a fear of rudeness, but generally from a natural reticence or diffidence. They express their feelings in an artless way, and often convey their impressions more suggestively by their simplicity than if they aspired to grammatical precision. Have you ever observed the courtship of a couple in the humbler walks of life? You in similar circumstances would discourse without an effort, to an interested listener, on literature, or sentiment, or the topics of the day. For lack of the resources which training and education supply, they exhibit their attachment by playfulness and innocent diversion—by pushing, or pulling, or chasing, or teasing, with the accompaniment of laughter and screaming; and all this is to them as natural and as mutually enjoyable as intellectual conversation is to more fortunate individuals who possess the gift of the gab.—*Tinsleys' Magazine.*

SOME RECENT OBSERVATIONS ON ANTS.

A contribution to the character and habits of ants has lately been made by a Swiss naturalist, M. Forel. This inquirer establishes the fact, that ants of different varieties make war on each other, the stronger and red kind, known as *Formica sanguinea*, overcoming the meadow ants, *Formica pratensis*, and usually reducing them to slavery. The reckless fury with which the red ants attack their unfortunate neighbours is described as something dreadful. M. Forel speaks of it as a sort of 'drunkenness of fight.' Some of the ants around try to stop these delirious combatants by soiling them with their feet, and holding them till they sober down.

The relation between ants of the same species, but of different colonies, have been matter of doubt. The truth is, it depends on certain circumstances whether that shall be friendly or hostile. When the parties are established tolerably separate from each other, under satisfactory conditions, they fight each other 'to the bitter end.' If two neighbouring ant-hills be cramped for space, there will be battles and repeated engagements; but, in general, the forces coming to be exhausted, an alliance will at length be formed. If two ant-hills have but a small population, the parties will improve their circumstances by an immediate alliance.

When an ant-hill is overcharged with inhabitants, emigrations take place more or less numerous. At border of a kitchen-garden, a colony of ants had been long established. The paths they took were various; that most frequented lay across the road, passed into a field and along the side of a pond to a clump of trees; it was very long. In spring, a party of ants went to form a colony among the trees. Later, a fresh party set out from the old home, and became domiciled at the end of another path. The place proved unsuitable, they left it, and settled on a grass plot a little way off. During the whole summer, the workers of the new establishments often met the workers who still remained in the mother-hill, and the reception on both sides was evidently cordial. Autumn came, and the meetings were interrupted. The following year, the inhabitants of each nest got into the habit of not moving far from it; and the old relations were thus broken off. After a considerable time had elapsed, the idea occurred to take some individuals of the old nest and place them near one of the colonies. Received with anything but cordiality, they were glad to make their escape. In a second experiment of the same kind, the new-comers, though less harshly treated, were yet received with distrust. It has often been observed that ants, separated for a certain time again, recognise one another, but if the separation has been very long, they lose all recollection of their companions. It must be considered, however, that the population soon becomes greatly altered by new generations.

M. Forel made a patient study of the famous amazon ants, which are unable to construct, or to rear the larvæ, or even to eat alone. Their chief work is fighting; they carry off the pupæ of working ants in other hills, but afterwards tend these with much care. Many new details are furnished by M. Forel regarding them. The amazon ant (*Formica rufescens*) is of a pale red, and about six or seven millimetres in length; the female is a little larger. The neuter individual—it can hardly be called a worker—carries five curved and branched mandibles with drawn-out points. Such an instrument cannot be used to cut wood or temper earth; it is simply a weapon. The amazons, thus equipped, fight quite differently from other ants. Unable to seize their adversaries with the legs and cut off the head or limbs, they attack the body, or transpierce the head with a mandible point. They show great agility and impetuosity in their movements, and a courage bordering on rashness. Never seeking safety in flight, the individual will rush on a strong ant-hill and kill several of the offenders, till he is overpowered by force of numbers. It is only in desperate cases, however, that amazons show such rashness; when on expeditions, they march in close rules, retire if serious danger threatens them, and make detours to avoid obstacles. The individual that may have got separated by accident on the way, hastens to rejoin the main body, and he will craftily avoid a too numerous enemy. When the journey is long, the amazons make halts, perhaps for the sake of stragglers, perhaps, also, from hesitation as to the direction to be taken. The force of expeditionary column is very variable; sometimes not more than a few hundred individuals, often from a thousand to two thousand. The departures on these enterprises take place always in the afternoon; about two o'clock, if the temperature is not excessive; but later, if it is a very hot day. The preparations are speedy. Some ants are seen walking about on the dome in an indifferent way; suddenly a few individuals go inside; the signal is given; the amazons stream forth; they touch each other with the antennæ, and then the entire company sets off. The slave ants of the colony remain aloof from this movement, and do not appear to give it any attention.

Sometimes the amazons go at their object with surprising certainty; for example, if they wish to attack a nest placed on ground which they have been in habit of frequenting. On the other hand, they easily make mistakes when they have to operate on unknown ground; at times their expeditions are unsuccessful. One day, about 4 p.m., a compact body of amazon ants was observed issuing from their abode (built by the brown ants, their slaves) on a sloping meadow. This troop descends the slope, reaches a vineyard, goes along the border of it a little way, then suddenly stops. The amazons distribute themselves in various directions; then, having come together again, they decide to continue their march forwards. After going a little further, signs of hesitation are manifested; the company again stops, and scatters itself, one detachment in one direction, another in another; but the search is unavailing. One by one the detachments rejoin the centre of the army; then the entire column takes its journey homewards, as light as at starting. In the return, when it reaches the slope and begins to ascend, signs of fatigue are apparent, and the march is laborious. Individuals at the head of the column come back, as if to make sure that none have fallen out. At length, about 7 p.m., the amazons are once more housed. Another time, the band sets out at too late an hour. Tufted herbs embarrassing the path allow of but very slow progress; the troop changes its mind, and without apparent hesitation, returns to the nest.

It is rare, however, that the amazons allow themselves to be permanently checked by reverses. M. Forel tells us of one case in which a troop came to a field of wheat, and after exploring a part of it without success, the foragers had to return home. Next day, they set out in the same direction, entered the field, and traversed the whole of it, keeping to the right. In coming out, they found themselves confronted by a large nest of brown ants. To invade this by an open gallery was the work of a moment; and they soon came forth again, each amazon with a pupa. The last of them were chased by the brown ants. The robbers resumed their journey homewards; but instead of entering their habitation, they deposited the pupæ in a heap near the entrance, and came back to continue the pillage. The first of the column met those of the rear, and it was curious to see with what care they avoided passing too near, lest they might disturb them in carrying their burdens. The brown ants that had been robbed had, foreseeing a second assault, blocked the openings of the nest with grains of earth—a sorry resource. The amazons, at the head of the troop, waited till the whole body had come up; then they all rushed upon the hill, broke down the barriers, hustled the defenders aside, and loaded themselves with fresh body. In these expeditions, the amazons will sometimes carry off empty shells, carcasses, and other useless objects, by mistake.

No colony of amazons is complete without a certain number of slaves; and though for the most part these consist of the brown ant, the red-beard ant (*Formica fuliginosa*) is also willingly taken. The latter generally defend themselves with the greater energy, but are also always overcome. One afternoon, an immense horde of amazons marching with great assurance in the direction of a large ant-hill. Coming in sight of it, it suddenly stopped, and emissaries rushed along the sides and the rear of the troop, to form the members into a compact mass. The red-beard ants perceived the enemy, and in a few seconds their dome, pierced with several large holes was covered with a host of defenders. The amazons, nothing intimidated, fell on the nest; the melee was indescribable, but after a stiff fight, the amazons managed to effect their entrance. Just then, a multitude of the red-beard ants were observed coming out with hundreds of larvæ and pupæ which they wished to save. The besiegers, however, on emerging again, were not without cocoons in their mandibles, and having satisfied themselves, they united in a body, and set off for their habitation. The red-beard ants, now seeing them retire, followed in pursuit. The scene was most curious. One amazon, seized by the legs, would be forced to let go his booty; another, vigorously assaulted, would drop the cocoon he was carrying, to stab the individual who sought to take it. For a long time, the red-beard ants thus harassed the amazons; but the latter, more agile, quickened their pace, and reached their nest with considerable spoil.

It would seem as though nothing could discourage the intrepid amazons. One day, in frightful weather, a column was observed on the march. Passing near a fountain, the unfortunate creatures were inundated; but the greater number managed, with much toil, to struggle over the wet grass. Coming to the side of a road, they did not hesitate to cross, notwithstanding the boisterous wind that was blowing. A little farther on, they succeeded in pillaging an ant-hill. Returning laden, they struggled along painfully amid the violence of the storm, and were sometimes even swept some distance away. Still, they never seem to let go their burdens; and, persevering with indomitable energy, they nearly all succeed in reaching their destination with the fruits of their toil.

There is a singular kind of ant known as the erratic ant, or the *tapinome*. When menaced, it squirts from the abdomen a volatile liquid with a very pronounced odour, which suffocates the assailant or puts him to flight. Then tapinomes change their (subterranean) abodes very frequently, and make the transference with surprising rapidity. They are not of a warlike humour, but defend themselves resolutely if attacked.—*Chamber's Journal.*

THE OLD PARISH SCHOOLS OF SCOTLAND.

The old parochial education was of a mixed character. It embraced secondary no less than primary subjects—mathematics, Latin, and sometimes Greek, no less than reading, writing, and arithmetic. The Scotch "dominie" of a former generation was frequently a quaint and impracticable type of human creature, with no knowledge of, and no concern for, methods or standards, and no dreams of a time-table; but he was also commonly a man who had been a session or two at college, and who had brought away from the *alma mater*, to which he never failed to look back with some degree of pride and reverence, reminiscences of higher studies. He had himself, perhaps taken a good place in mathematics or in classics; and it was part of his scholastic ambition to train others in the same upward path which he had trod. Any one who knew anything of our parish schools thirty or forty years ago, or who knows anything of them still in certain favoured districts, will allow the truth of this picture. These were the classes in the parish school from which the Scotch universities drew their pupils; and even to this day the number of first-rate students who find their way directly from the parish schools to the universities is is about a half of the whole number.—*Blackwood.*

TROUBLE IN PROSPECTIVE.

Afflictions seen in prospective are more appalling than when they actually arrive. For there are few but are attended by some alleviating circumstances that deaden their force. Why then, should we disturb what little happiness we may have by anticipating trouble, and reflecting on what might occur, which may possibly never transpire with us? The folly of this is aptly illustrated in the following anecdote:—A mother, desiring to visit her neighbour, set her daughter, a girl of sixteen, to work in the house and gave her particular instructions about the bread which she was to bake. The mother departed and after remaining away some hours returned, and found the stove red-hot, and her daughter in another room in the greatest agony of tears. The mother was amazed and inquired the cause, and, after much entreaty, the daughter answered. "I was thinking," said she, "if I was married and should have a dear little child, and it should live to run about, and I should be baking as I am, and I should leave the stove door open, and the dear little thing was to crawl in and burn itself to death, what a terrible thing it would be. Oh, dear! what should I do?" Let us not laugh at the imaginary troubles of the girl, while half the ills we feel are equally imaginary, but meet those that exist with fortitude, and they will become less formidable in proportion as they are met with firmness.

JENNY LIND.

The year 1847 was an eventful one for Her Majesty's Theatre, which had been for more than half a century the only temple of Italian opera in London. Then took place the sucession of Grisi, Mario, Persiani, and Tamburini, with the mighty Costa, to the new Opera in Covent Garden; then began the struggle to solve the problem whether two Italian Opera Houses could be made to pay in London—a vexed question, which seems hardly settled even yet. The same year (1847) witnessed also the first appearance of Jenny Lind, who had been persuaded to break her engagement with Mr. Bunn, the lessee of Drury Lane, in favour of Mr. Lumley. No words can describe the *furore* excited by this far-famed lady from the night of her *début* until the time when she finally quitted the stage. As much as 200 was frequently paid on a "Jenny Lind night." As Lumley tells us in his "Reminiscences:"—"The newspapers teemed with descriptions of wild scenes of crushing crowding, and squeezing; of ladies fainting in the pressure, and even of gentlemen carried out senseless; of torn dresses, and evening coats reduced to rags." These trophies were, however, partially counterbalanced by the result of an action brought by Mr. Bunn against the *prima donna*, for her breach of contract with him. He laid the damages at £10,000, and gained a verdict for £500—a loss which fell entirely on Mr. Lumley, who had undertaken to bear the vacillating fair one scathless. The operatic career, however, of the celebrated songstress was as brief as it was brilliant; for on the 18th of May, 1849, Jenny Lind made her last appearance upon any stage, as "Alice," in *Roberto il Diavolo*.—Cassell's "*Old and New London.*"

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 18th May, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	[illegible]
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24,	per 100 lbs.	109.50 a 107.00
" 28 a 32	"	111.00 a 112.00
" 36 a 42	"	118.00 a 130.00
" Bombay	"	86.00 a 87.50
Chintz	per piece	1.60 a 1.65
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.75 a 3.15
" Brocades	Do.	8.75 a 8.00
" Damask	Do.	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills	30 yards	2.10 a 2.15
" 14 lbs.	"	2.80 a 2.90
" 16 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.75 a 1.00
" 8 lbs.	"	1.90 a 4.30
" 8½ lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 9 lbs.	"	3.15 a 3.20
" 10 lbs.	"	3.35 a 3.45
Grey T Cloths, 34 yds & 32 in. 8 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.49
" 34 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.72
" 34 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.15 a 2.20
" 34 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.25 a 2.28
" 34 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.73 a 2.75
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.65 a 0.70
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.40
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 3 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Genuine, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
Velveteens, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25
" Genuine	"	0.30 a 0.31
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
" 64 a 60	"	2.35 a 2.50
" 68 a 80	"	2.75 a 3.40
" 600	"	3.85 a 3.90
" 7,000	"	3.40 a 3.45
" AA	"	1.00 a 1.85
" ZZ	"	0.40 a 0.60
" M H	"	4.10 a 4.75
" E I	"	6.50 a 6.60
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.60 a 2.65
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	3.70 a 3.80
" 10 lbs.	"	4.85 a 5.10
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Cambets, 333	per piece	16.00 a 18.50
" 444	"	17.50 a 19.00
" 555	"	18.50 a 19.00
" BBB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	19.00 a 19.50
" DLR	"	16.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.12 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.08 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.20 a 9.80
" Assorted	"	9.00 a 9.25
" HH Scarlet	"	9.10 a 9.20
" Assorted	"	8.80 a 8.90
" H Scarlet	"	8.20 a 8.30
" Assorted	"	8.05 a 8.00
Lustres, Figured	"	5.05 a 5.15
Lasting, DD	"	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.80 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	2.65 a 3.00
" Bar	"	2.90 a 2.95
" Wire	"	6.75 a 6.80
Lead	"	7.50 a 7.70
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.60 a 7.80
" Boat, L.F.	"	7.60 a 7.80
Quicksilver, English	"	84.50 a —
" American	"	85.00 a —
Steel, English	per lb.	4.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	6.10 a 6.20
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 26.00
Spelter	"	6.40 a 6.80
Tin, Malacca	per picul	21.00 a 22.20
" Plates	per box	6.62 a 6.75

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	24.00 a 26.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.35 a 1.40
" 2nd	"	1.20 a 1.25
Betel, Siam	"	1.00 a 1.16
Camphor	"	14.00 a 15.00
Bêche-de-Mer	"	60.00 a 67.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	9.50 a 9.85
" Yellow	"	44.00 a 51.00
" Hankow, White	"	60.95 a 69.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$3,500 a 3,800
" 2nd	"	660 a 660
" 3rd	"	170 a 260
Brimstone	"	8.25 a 8.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	15.00 a 15.25
" Barwse, clean	"	5,000 a 6,100
" Refined	"	8,000 a 8,900
Cassia, Lignea, common	"	12.00 a 13.00
" Lignea, Superior	"	22.00 a 23.50
Cloves	"	42.00 a 44.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	—
" English steam	"	10.00 a 11.00
" Sydney	"	8.00 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.00 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	21.00 a —
" Rod	"	21.00 a —
" Nails	"	24.50 a 25.00
Cotton, Shang Hai	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Bombay	"	13.00 a 15.50
" Shantung	"	17.00 a 18.00
" Ningpo	"	17.00 a 18.50
" Tientsin	"	16.00 a 17.00
" Tungchow	"	16.50 a 17.00
" Cabouris	"	14.00 a 17.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	5.50 a 6.00
" Siam	"	5.80 a 6.00
Cow's Hide	"	0.50 a 0.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	22.50 a 24.00
" without bones	"	12.60 a 13.60
" Chaudow	"	26.00 a 28.00
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	"	3.80 a 4.00
" Red	"	4.00 a 4.50
Dried Lily Flowers	"	6.80 a 7.00
Elephant's Teeth 1 to 6 pieces	"	250 a 300
" 7 a 8	"	250 a 280
Flour, California, per bbl. of 50 lbs.	"	1.40 a 1.45
" American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.80
Fungus, of 200 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.21
"	"	29.50 a 30.00
Fungus	"	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	270.00 a 300.00
" Red	"	160.00 a 210.00
Gums, Ordinary	Tls. 11.5	a 13.5 0
" Superior	Tls. 21.5	0 a 23.0 0
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Linseed, Japan	"	60.00 a 65.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.80 a 5.75
" 2nd	"	5.00 a 5.25
Mushrooms	"	47.00 a 50.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	10.50 a 12.00
" " middle	"	7.50 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.50 a 6.25
Peas, White	"	2.10 a 2.20
" Green	"	2.50 a 2.75
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.90 a 1.95
" Green Beans	"	8.10 a 9.15
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.80
Potato Flour	Tls.	1.5.5 a 2.1.0
Rhubarb, Canton	"	13.00 a 14.00
" Inferior	"	3,600 a 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,000 a 2,400
" Mother	"	2.45 a 2.60
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a 1.72
" " mill cleaned	"	1.72 a 1.74
" Manilla	"	2.25 a 2.40
" Saigon	"	1.55 a 1.10
" Rangoon	"	1.60 a 1.74
" Java	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Japan	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	4.75 a 5.00
Seaweed, Green	"	3.10 a 3.25
" Cut	"	4.25 a 4.50
Sharks' Fins, White	"	4.40 a 4.50
" Black	"	3.95 a 4.25
" Bright	"	8.00 a 8.50
Shellfish, Japan	"	85.00 a 88.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Sing Fish	"	0.60 a 0.65
Sinews, Bullock	"	—
" Bazaar, Strips	per picul	5.85 a 6.00
" Red	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	15.00 a 16.50
" Black	"	8.40 a 8.80
Betel Nuts, Siam	"	3.15 a 3.35
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.00 a 4.95
" South Seas	"	14.00 a 15.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.90 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White 1 a 2	"	6.15 a 6.50
" Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	5.00 a —
" Manila, Dry White	"	7.45 a 8.00
" Candy	"	8.45 a 8.50
" Foochow	"	8.00 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Ningpo	"	8.30 a 9.30
Walnuts	"	3.80 a 4.00
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.75 a 1.80
" California	"	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	Tls.	3.0.0 a —
Pea "	"	4.5.0 a 4.0.5.0
Tea	"	$0.25 a 0.65
Window Glass	per box	3.40 a 3.50

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Arratoon Apcar	A. B. McTavish	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Arratoon Apcar		Brit. str	959	Siemssen & Co	
Asia	Pateau	Fran. str	893	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Bombay	H. C. Smith	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Braemar Castle	Marshall	Brit. str	1425	Adamson, Bell & Co	Foochow
Brisbane	Balfour	Brit. str	1700	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australia
Cheops	Dryden	Brit. str	989	Chinese	
Columbian	Alderson	Brit. str	1417	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Duna	Thomson	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	Saigon
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Flamingo	Couche	Brit. str	1209	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fu-yew	A. Croad	Chi. str	920	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Fyen	D. Torm	Dan. str	909	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Genoa	Corrigall	Brit. str	1215	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glamis Castle	Dickie	Brit. str	1583	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Hindostan	N. Roskell	Brit. str	1746	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Ichang ‡	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Java	Gollards	Dut. str	886	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Kinshan	Morton	Brit. str	1050	H.O.&M. Steamboat Co	Under repairs
Kiu-Kiang ‡	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kilkarney	H. O'Neill	Brit. str	1060	Captain	Saigon
Kjobenhavn	Paulsen	Dan. str	701	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Lotus	J. Gray	Brit. str	1406	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
MacGregor	H. Grainger	Brit. str	1418	Gilman & Co	Foochow
Maharajah	Stephenson	Brit. str	994	Siemssen & Co	
Montgomeryshire	J. Sturrock	Brit. str	1146	H. Kier	Foochow
Namoa	Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Ningpo	R. Cass	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Oceanic	Parsell	Brit. str	3707	O. & O. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Orobis	Butlin	Brit. str	1137	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Penedo	J. Cain	Brit. str	652	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Pardo	R. T. Power	Brit. str	763	Landstein & Co	Saigon
Pasig	R. Lopez	Span. str	400	Remedios & Co	
Penguin	W. C. Oswell	Brit. str	1122	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Powan §	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H.O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	N. W. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Statesman	Valiant	Brit. str	1279	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sumatra	Lunham	Brit. str	1783	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sunda	G. Lee	Brit. str	1029	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Vasco de Gama	J. F. Rice	Brit. str	2000	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
White Cloud ‡	Cary	Brit. str	652	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yesso	Punchard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	Honolulu
Alma	Lahmeyer	Ger. bk	938	Melchers & Co	
Anna	W. Jessen	Ger. bk	448	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Anna	Wittneben	Ger. bk	542	Melchers & Co	
Annie Fish	Hoffses	Amr. sh	1495	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Belted Will	Brantbsrank	Brit. bk	812	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Brigitta	T. Keroger	Fren. bk	370	Russell & Co	
British Crown	W. Andrew	Brit. bk	448	Meyer & Co	London
Cap Horn	Green	Ger. bk	401	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Caroline Behn	P. Schmidt	Ger. bk	573	Siemssen & Co	
Caroline	Turnbull	Brit. sh	990	Order	
Channel Queen	Lenfesty	Brit. sh	609	Meyer & Co	London
Charles C. Leary	Stilphen	Amr. bk	642	Order	
Catherine Marden	Wm. Marden	Brit. sch	287	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Chong Soon	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch	200	Chinese	
Christina A. P.	F. Capra	Nica. sch	175	Order	
Comet	W. E. Bray	Amr. sh	1090	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Commissary	Hunter	Brit. sh	887	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Daylight	Rademacher	Siam. bk	447	Kien Tye Loong	
Deutschland	Tilmann	Ger. bk	269	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Dora	Luzarraga	Span. bk	322	H. Kier	
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	545	Chinese	
Fano	N. S. Norby	Dan. bk	337	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Nicolavoski
Faugh Ballagh	Thompson	Ger. bk	338	Carlowitz & Co	
Feiga	Christiansen	Dan. sch	316	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Nicolavoski
Flodden	Murdoch	Brit. bk	377	Order	
Franz	Hilderbrand	Brit. sch	148	Frazar & Co	Sydney
F. H. Jessen	Rasmussen	Ger. bk	275	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Gustav Adolph	Ochlmann	Ger. bk	272	Ed Schellhass & Co	Bangkok
Hastings	Crair	Brit. bk	541	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Iloilo
Hieronymus	Biehl	Ger. bk	400	Siemssen & Co	
Hope	Boulton	Brit. bk	454	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Iphigenia	C. Matzen	Ger. bk	464	Wm. Pustau & Co	
James Vimcombe	McPherson	Brit. bk	638	Borneo & Co	
Jerfalcon	Bentley	Brit. sch	287	Gilman & Co	
Joachim Christian	Reimer	Ger. bk	457	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Kate Tatham	Muckerry	Brit. sch	274	Carlowitz & Co	
Lochiel	D. E. S. Ewan	Brit. sch	216	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lord Macduff	Macdonald	Brit. bk	527	Chinese	
Louisa	Schierloh	Ger. sch	240	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lucro	M. Colberg	Siam. bk	432	Tack Mee & Co	
Lycka Till	B. Rinesi	Ita. sh	1013	Order	
Margarita	J. Owens	Brit. sh	864	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Minna	Thuren	Ger. bk	456	Wm. Pustau &